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Griesinger, Snell, Westphal, Hertz, Nasse, Schäfer, Kraepelin, Meynert, Mendel, Fritsch, Schüle and Krafft-Ebing.

In how confused a state the subject is, Roda shows by citing a case which would be classed by Mendel as *mania hallucinatoria*, by Westphal as acute *primäre Verrücktheit*, by Krafft-Ebing as hallucinatory Wahnsinn, by Wille as confusion simply, and by Mayser as asthenic delirium, and so on through all the other authors. One can well imagine, says Roda, the state of mind of the beginner in the study of mental diseases in whose hands are placed the best and most commonly used text books.

Roda urges that the expressions "*Verrücktheit*" and "*Wahnsinn*" be put in the background, and that for them the Greek word *Paranoia* be substituted, and would favor enlarging the boundaries of this word. The problem of chief importance in Psychiatry is how much or how little shall be included in the term *Paranoia*, of which Mendel proposes the following divisions:

1. Acute Paranoia, in which the hypochondriacal, hysterical and original paranoia would be reckoned.
2. Chronic primary Paranoia.
3. Acute hallucinatory Paranoia, in which for example the psychoses from inanition, of Krafft-Ebing, would be reckoned.
4. Chronic hallucinatory paranoia, and finally,
5. Secondary paranoia, the terminal or transformation stage from other psychical diseases.

As the less of two evils, it may perhaps be found necessary to give up paranoia as a special equivalent for *primäre* or *originäre Verrücktheit* and make these but a subdivision of paranoia on some such plan as Mendel suggests, but this can only be settled by future discussion.

IV.—CRIMINOLOGICAL.

BY ARTHUR MACDONALD, Ph. D.

In a report prepared by Lombroso for the International Penological Congress is the question whether it will be advisable to organize instruction in penal science. That is, by what means could there be added the positive study of the facts and questions of application, without interfering with the performance of duties, and without prejudice to the administration.

In our own country and Europe, both past and present, science and the university have not only done almost nothing, but have manifested little interest in criminological subjects. They have taken the position of the public that crime is a necessary and incurable evil, and so there is little use in troubling about it. Yet penitentiary and carceral sciences are the most complicated, and most susceptible to instruction of all other sciences. To construct the most healthy, most economical and best adapted prison cell or workshop is a desideratum. The same is true as to the construction of women's prisons, houses of arrest for accused persons, innocent or guilty, and places for witnesses.

At present our jurists study law books much more than they do criminals; and yet perhaps one half of the time of our courts is confined to criminals. Criminals are considered by many jurists, prison employees and the public, as normal men, who are unlucky and unfortunate. The individual study of the criminal and crime is a necessity, if we are to be protected from ex-convicts, the most costly and the most dangerous class we have. But the criminal cannot be studied without being seen and examined. For the love of science and humanity, we permit the examination of the sick, of pregnant women by young men, manipulation in surgical clinics of fractured members; the visiting, examination and individual study of the insane, although these are sometimes

injurious to the insane. But the criminal may not receive visits, may not submit to an anthropometrical examination. Why should criminals be so privileged a class? An accused innocent person may have his name and life, with photograph, published in the newspapers; and yet objections are raised to the study of habitual criminals for scientific purposes.

Benedikt, a specialist in craniology at the University of Vienna, says, that to correct the criminal and protect society, the criminal must be studied scientifically. For this purpose, the universities, higher courts of justice and prisons should have places for instruction and investigation. The importance of scientific criminological study may be illustrated in one of its phases by the work at Elmira. If the system there succeeds in showing how a young man, who is weak, can be best educated physically, mentally and industrially for success in practical life, *a fortiori* will this system be applicable to most young men outside of prison. The pedagogical value of such work is clear. According to Lombroso's idea, criminological instruction should comprehend: (a) A theoretical part on law, ordinances and carceral regulations, kinds of cells, etc.; (b) A study of criminal statistics, penal theories, conditional liberation, patronage, etc.; (c) Studies in criminal anthropology and psychiatry; (d) A wholly practical part, consisting of examination of the places of detention, cells, etc.

In order to understand what the scientific study of a criminal means, we give in detail, a very important table, drawn up by Benelli, Tamburini and Lombroso.

Generalities: Name, age, country, profession, civil state.

1. *Anthropometrical examination*: Development of skeleton, stature, development of muscular system, weight. Color: of skin, hair, iris, uniformly colored, double coloration, peripheral and central, non-uniformly colored, color predominant, color not predominant, beard. Piliferous system. Tattooing. Craniometry: face, height, bizygomatic diameter, facial type, facial index; nose: profile, dimensions, direction, anomalies; teeth: form, dimensions, anomalies; eyes; neck; thorax; lungs; heart; genital organs; disfigurements.

2. *Examination of sensibility*: Touch: electric current, left hand, right hand, tongue; aesthesiometer of Weber: right hand, left hand, tongue. Pain: "algomètre" of Lombroso: left and right hands, tongue. Sensibility: muscular, topographic, thermic, meteorological, magnetic, metallic, hypnotic, hypnotic credulity, visual, acoustic, olfactive, gustative, chromatic, sensual (generative); first sensual relations, aberrations. Anomalies.

3. *Examination of motility*: Voluntary movements: gait, speech, language, writing; reflexes; muscular force; dynamometry; manual skill; anomalies.

4. *Examination of vegetative functions*: Circulation, respiration, thermogeny; digestion; secretions: saliva, urine, sweat.

5. *Psychical examination*: Perception (illusions); ideation (hallucinations); reasoning; will (impulsion); memory; intelligence: works, writings; slang; conscience; sentiments: affective, moral, religious; passions; instincts; sleep; moral sense; habitual expression of physiognomy; psychometry; anomalies.

6. *Anamnestic examination*: Family, parents; state of family; daughters, sons; age of parents; history, diseases, crimes of parents. Precedents: education, instruction, intellectual development, political, diseases, traumatic accidents, crimes, habitual character, occupation preferred. Latest information: last crimes, cause of crime, repentance, admissions, nervous diseases and mental anomalies (inter-current); inquiries.